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Magnetically Damped Furnace Bitter Magnet Coil 1

FINAL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

A magnet has been built by the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory for NASA on a cost reimbursement contract. The magnet is intended to demonstrate the technology and feasibility of building a magnet for space based crystal growth. A Bitter magnet (named after Francis Bitter, its inventor) was built consisting of four split coils electrically in series and hydraulically in parallel. The coils are housed in a steel vessel to reduce the fringe field and provide some on-axis field enhancement. The steel was nickel plated and Teflon coated to minimize interaction with the water cooling system. The magnet provides 0.14 T in a 184 mm bore with 3 kW of power.

TEST PROCEDURE AND DATA

I MASS

Maximum mass of magnet empty: 100 kg
Measured mass of magnet empty: 77 kg
Measured mass of magnet full: 79 kg

Measured by: O'Reilly, Loffelbein

Equipment Used: Pelouze Model 4040 400 lb

Capacity Digital Scale +/- 0.2 kg

II STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL

Acceleration		m/s^2) 133.416		
SPRING FORCES Desired Clamping force (N)	2000			
Spring stiffness (N/mm) Spring free length (mm) Spring solid height (mm) Max. spring displacement (mm) Max. spring force/spring (N) # of springs Max. spring force/coil (N) Max. spring force tot (N)	21.3 7.94 4.9 3.04 64.8 50 3238 12950			
COIL MASSES AND G FORCES Coil # coil mass (kg) Accel. Force (N) Total mass (kg) Total force (N)	1 7.4 987 42.8 5710	2 9 1201	3 11.2 1494	4 15.2 2028

HYDRAULIC FORCES Water Pressure (MPa) Head area (mm^2) Pressure load (N)	0.02 65182 1304	
DESIGN FORCE Design force (N)	14254	
STAND-OFF ROD COMPRESSION length (mm) diameter of rods (mm) number of rods area (mm^2) Stress (MPa) Yield stress (MPa) Safety factor	53 5 24 471 30 210 6.9	
HEAD DEFLECTION: see Roark's form Outer radius Inner radius Thickness Young's modulus Poisson's ratio Bending stiffness distributed load	a (mm) b (mm) t (mm)	172 94 7 2.10E+05 0.30 6.60E+06
	C1 C7 C4 L11 L14 L17	0.4392 0.5839 0.9957 0.0014 0.0118 0.0768
Displacement at inner radius	simple suppyb (mm) thetb(rad) theta(rad)	0.02 0.02
Displacement at inner radius Moment at outer radius Stress at outer radius Yield Stress safety fator	clamped yb (mm) Mra (N) Sra (MPa) Sy (MPa)	0.11 -452 -55.4 -210 3.79

VESSEL SHELL TENSION	
vessel section (mm^2)	5404
vessel Sss (MPa)	2.64
vessel strain	1.26E-05
vessel length (mm)	218
vessel DL (mm)	0.27
yield stress (MPa)	210
safety factor	80

SCREW TENSION

screw section (mm^2)	14.2
# of screws	18
total moment at outer radius (Nmm)	-488761
moment per screw (Nmm)	-27153
moment arm (mm)	6.25
screw tension (N)	4345
proof load (N)	8230
safety factor	1.89

III MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY

A complete drawing package was sent to NASA and was approved before construction began. A package of as-built drawings is enclosed. Materials in contact with coolant consist of the following: stainless steel, nickel, Teflon, Kapton.

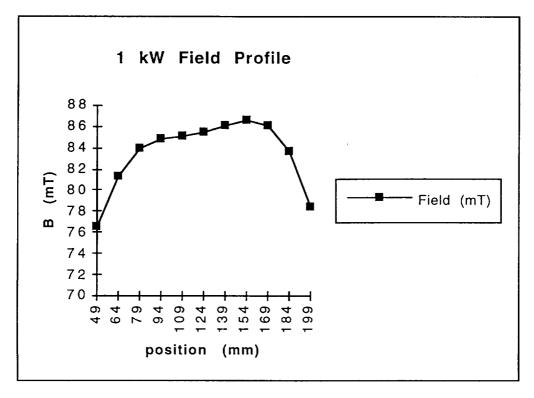
IV. DIMENSIONS

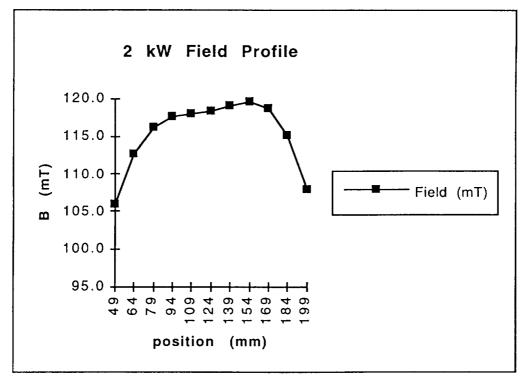
	Required	Measured
Length	238.1 mm max.	239.44, 239.58 mm
Inside diameter	184.2 mm min.	184.24, 184.26 mm
Outside diameter	361.95 mm max.	341.78, 341.42 mm
Measured by:	Bird, O'Reilly	
Equipment used:	Mitutoyo 0-55 cm caliper	

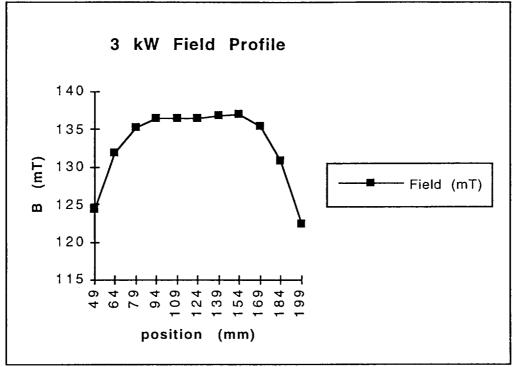
V. FIELD STRENGTH AND HOMOGENEITY

The water flow through the magnet was set at 640 ml/10 sec (230 kg/hr) as measured with a graduated cylinder and stopwatch. The current was set at 20.88, 27.87 and 31.86 Amps as measured by a shunt and multimeter. The voltage across the coil was measured at 52.28, 76.80 and 92.99 Volts for the three current settings, respectively. The electrical power consumed during the three measurements was 1092, 2140, and 2963 Watts, respectively. The field was mapped along the axis of the magnet using a Hall probe, Hall probe holder, and gaussmeter. The recorded data follows:

axial	1 kW	2 kW	3 kW
pos. (mm)	Field (mT)	Field (mT)	Field (mT)
4 9	76.5	105.9	124.4
6 4	81.3	112.6	131.8
79	83.9	116.2	135.3
94	84.8	117.6	136.5
109	85.1	118.0	136.4
124	85.5	118.4	136.4
139	86.1	119.0	136.8
154	86.6	119.5	136.9
169	86.1	118.7	135.4
184	83.7	115.2	130.9
199	78.4	107.9	122.4







Field variation over 150 mm: 1 kW = 8.2%, 2 kW = 11.4%, 3 kW = 9.1%. Specification: < 10 % at 3 kW.

Equipment used: ABB/Alpha Scientific 20kA, 500 V power supply; Weston KS9442-L6 150 Å, 50 mV shunt; Keithley 2001 Multimeter (2), Lakeshore 420 Gaussmeter; Lakeshore MMA-2502-VG axial metal stem Hall probe; NHMFL RES/TOL-1 hall probe holder, Kartell, 1000 mL graduated cylinder; Fischer-Scientific Digital Dual Channel Thermometer; Micronta 63-5012 LCD electronic stopwatch

VI. POWER

See item V.

VII. ELECTRICAL ISOLATION

Required line to chassis isolation:

2 Megohms Measured line to chassis isolation:

500 Megohms at 500 V

Equipment used: AEMC model 1000 Megohmmeter

VII. PHYSICAL POWER INTERFACE

The MDF-BC1 provides screw lug connectors capable of utilizing 8 gage wire within the zone shown in Figure 3.1.3-1 of the MDF-BC1 specifications.

VIII. COOLANT LOOP PHYSICAL CONNECTIONS

Fluid connectors are male 37 degree flare fittings size 6 per commercial equivalent of military standard 3365.

IX. INLET/OUTLET TEMPERATURE OF MDF-BC1 COOLANT

Set flow at 232 kg/hr. and measure temperature rise at 1, 2 and 3 kW.

I (Amps)	V (Volts)	Tin (C)	Tout (C)	Q (kg/hr.)
20.88	52.28	12.4	13.3	230
27.87	76.80	12.5	15.5	230
31.86	92.99	12.6	19.4	230

Performed by: Bird, Bole, Loffelbein, O'Reilly

Equipment used: see V

X. COOLANT FLOW RATE/ PRESSURE DROP

Flow	Flow	DP	DP
(mL/10s)	(kg/hr)	(psi)	(kPa)
510	184	1.2	8
610	220	1.5	10
630	227	2.0	1 4
700	252	2.0	1 4
740	266	2.3	16
830	299	2.5	17
870	313	3.0	21
900	324	3.0	21

Specification:

<34.5 kPa at 232 kg/hr.

Measured by:

Bird, O'Reilly

Equipment used:

Wika -30 in. Hg/ +30 psi gage, 1000 mL graduated cylinder; Pulsar quartz watch.

XI. COOLANT COMPATIBILITY

A complete drawing package was sent to NASA and was approved before construction began. Materials in contact with coolant consist of the following: stainless steel, nickel, Teflon, Kapton.

Magnet water specification at the NHMFL:

Total dissolved solids (as CaCO ₃)	50 ppb
Total silica (as SiO ₂)	10 ppb
Sodium (as CaCO ₃)	40 ppb
Resistivity	6 Megohm-cm
Dissolved Oxygen	0.02 - 0.03 ppm

XII. ATMOSPHERE

The MDF-BC1 will operate in the following atmospheres:

0.1 bar Argon

18-45 degrees Centigrade air with 40 - 90 % relative humidity.

XIII. EXTERNAL FIELD

The field external to the magnet has been measured at the midplane 200 mm from the outside surface of the MDF-BC1 shielding.

3 kW

Required field: Measured field:

3 gauss max. 2.3 gauss

Performed by:

Bird, Bole, Loffelbein

IXV. PACKAGING

The MDF-BC1 is adequately packaged for damage-free handling. After operation it was drained and dried by blowing compressed air through it for approximately 3 hours. It was then filled with Helium gas and closed.

CONCLUSIONS

The magnet project was successfully completed. Additional magnets could be built if requested. The primary change that could be made to attain higher field and/or uniformity would be to make the magnet longer. However, for this first magnet, the overall length was constrained in the contract to be less than or equal to 238.1 mm. The NHMFL looks forward to receiving results of the tests to be performed at NASA.

